

Austrian Army Retiring Into Hungary, With Russians in Pursuit

In any of the theatres of war, and reports concerning a victorious advance of the enemy are untrue.

"Reports of the fall of two of the Przemysl forts are inventions.

"The Austrian government alleges that Russian troops have been using dum-dum cartridges, and in the course of their protest they remarked that it is not at present the intention of the commander-in-chief of the Austro-Hungarian army to adopt reprisals.

PARIS, September 28 (11:08 P. M.).—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"First—On our left wing the reports of the situation are favorable.

"Second—On the centre our troops have successfully withstood new and very violent attacks. We have made some slight progress in the heights of the Meuse. In the Woivre region a thick fog has caused a suspension of operations.

"Third—On our right wing (Lorraine and the Vosges) there has been no change in the situation."

ADMIRALTY REPORT ON ACTIVITIES AT SEA

LONDON, September 28 (2:46 P. M.).—Twelve British ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 19,331, have been sunk on the high seas by German cruisers up to September 23, according to an Admiralty report issued this afternoon. Eighty other British ships whose tonnage aggregate 2,975, have been sunk by German mines in the North Sea and twenty-four fishing craft, with a tonnage of 4,231, have been captured or sunk by the Germans in the same waters. British ships detained at German ports number seventy-four, with a total tonnage of 176,000.

On the credit side the Admiralty gives 162 German ships, with a total tonnage of 290,000, detained in British ports, since the outbreak of the war. Eighty-eight German ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 338,000, have been captured since hostilities began.

The return shows also 168 German ships with an aggregate tonnage of 282,000 detained or captured by the allies. Fifteen ships, with a tonnage of 47,000, were detained in American ports, while fourteen others, with a tonnage of 7,000, remain in the Suez Canal. The German mines in the North Sea have also to their credit seven Scandinavian ships, with a total tonnage of 11,000.

VIGOROUS ATTACK IS WITHOUT SUCCESS

LONDON, September 28 (5:11 P. M.).—The official War Information Bureau issued the following this afternoon:

"Last night the enemy attacked our line with more vigor, but with no more success.

"There is no change in situation.

"The Germans have gained no ground, and the French have advanced here and there."

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK BY RUSSIAN FORCES

LONDON, September 28 (6:20 P. M.).—A Central News dispatch from Rome says that the following telegram has been received from Petrograd:

"The right wing of the Austrians has been driven back beyond the Carpathians into Hungary, where they are being pursued by the Russians. The Austrians have lost all their artillery. The Russian left wing has retreated to Cracow. The Russians have occupied another of the forts of Przemysl."

PRZEMYSL IS ENTIRELY INVESTED BY RUSSIANS

ROME, September 28 (1:20 P. M., via Paris, 6:41 P. M.).—An official dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian army in Galicia is entirely invested by the Russians and that the main Austrian army is retreating behind the Carpathians.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER TO ANGLI-FRENCH FORCE

LONDON, September 28 (5:17 P. M.).—The official Press Bureau this afternoon issued the following statement:

"Operations of the Anglo-French forces on the west coast of Africa have resulted in the unconditional surrender of Duala, the capital of Kamerun, and of Bonaberi, to an Anglo-French force."

NOW WITHIN ARTILLERY RANGE OF SARAJEVO

GETTINJE, September 28 (via Paris, 6:24 P. M.).—The Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of the Austrian Province of Bosnia.

WHILE SENT OUT FROM EFFEL TOWER

LONDON, September 28.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, news by wireless sent out by the French government through the Eiffel Tower station was received in London to-night. The message dated September 28 follows:

"Feeling that their position was becoming more and more critical under the pressure of the allies' arms, the Germans have tried to stop us by releasing counterattacks. Since September 26, they have delivered by day and night frequent and very violent attacks at several positions on our front. Everywhere they have been repulsed sustaining considerable losses and abandoning thousands of dead and wounded.

"The Eighth Army Corps and the Guards were severely put to the test, and a large number of prisoners fell into our hands. Many of the latter gave up voluntarily, although they could have escaped.

"It seems that the German soldiers are beginning to have no further doubt as to the treatment which awaits them in captivity. At the beginning all those we captured had a terrified and supplicating attitude, arising out of statements made by their officers to the effect that the French shot their prisoners. It is rather by an excess of kindness that we have treated them in regard to them, and the too kindly treatment which is meted out to prisoners in certain districts of France has even evoked complaints on the part of those who know how our men are treated in Germany."

FRENCH-CANADIAN FORCE OF 5,000 MEN TO BE RAISED

OTTAWA, ONT., September 28.—A distinctly French-Canadian force, numbering 5,000 men is being raised for service with a British army in Europe.

To-day a delegation of leading citizens from Quebec Province conferred with Premier Sir Robert Borden. One of the delegates, Dr. Arthur Mignault, of Montreal, offered \$50,000 to defray the expense of equipping the force.

The government accepted the gift and recruiting will commence at once.

AUSTRIANS CONFISCATE SECURITIES AND MONEY

VIENNA, September 28 (via Paris, 8:01 P. M.).—The Austrian government has confiscated the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company's securities and money deposited in Vienna. It is reported, as well as the company's obligation to run the railway, that this has been done, it is said, as a consequence of the refusal of the company to pay the dividends of Austrian shareholders.

TOO MUCH INFORMATION IS COSTLY TO GERMANY

Acted Always on Assumption That England's Neutrality Was Foregone Conclusion.

PREPARED LONG AGO FOR WAR

Developments Enable Correspondent to Gauge Sincerity of Kaiser's Efforts to Moderate Austria's Impetuosity—Russia Had No Secrets.

BY DR. E. J. DILLON.
(War Correspondent of the I. N. S. and the London Daily Telegraph.)

LONDON, September 28.—If Germany be indeed set apart by Providence as a people chosen to rule Europe and away the world, the outcome of the present conflict should be to sanction this inscrutable decree of fate. Certainly the hour has struck for which she has been waiting and keeping her powder dry during the past forty years. It is now or never.

A worse case with which to go before the world than that of Germany in the present struggle it would be hard to imagine. She is engaged in a naked might struggle, in which brute force is pitted against the most sacred and inalienable rights that lie at the very roots of all organized society, and she calls on God to help her effect her purpose.

The attempt to obtain without a war a return for her outlay on the army and navy by calling for coveted territory as a propitiatory sacrifice was, consequently, made, but failed. Every precautionary measure that prudence prompted or circumstance suggested was adopted, but in vain. The method that characterized these preparations foremost was to increase the German army and to levy a non-recurring war tax.

To these moves Europe pays little heed. Now, had Russia had recourse to a measure of this kind all the great powers would have clamored for explanations. Germany was allowed to have her way unquestioned, and yet the German Chancellor dropped a hint of his real purpose which ought to have been sufficient to put Europe on guard.

He spoke of the coming conflict between the Teutons and Slavs, and, in truth, that was the keynote of the situation. In Russia it was heard and understood. Whether it was taken to heart and adequately acted upon is another matter. In the British Islands most people listened, smiled and went about their usual duties. Yet this was the first step toward tackling the contentions, one by one, which constituted the alpha and omega of the Kaiser's policy.

BANKING MANOEUVRES PART OF PREPARATION

German banking manoeuvres began later. Enormous sums of gold were garnered in by German financial institutions through their influential agents in England. Ever since the war began, large batches of checks and bills, endorsed to London bankers by financial houses in Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Portugal and Italy, have been forwarded to London for discount and collection, for in this respect too the British are trusting people.

Mobilization began secretly some weeks before the war was actually declared. Amongst the first moves was a captured German general was a secret letter disclosing him for not immediately answering an order for mobilization.

This date enables us to gauge the sincerity of the Kaiser's efforts to moderate Austria's impetuosity. Russia had no exaggeration to say that she had no secrets, whatever from agents, diplomatic and military, of the German government. Every intrigue laid before the various State departments at Petrograd, every casual remark dropped by the Kaiser in intimacy and in private as to the real or supposed weakness in the military defenses was carefully reported with all local anecdotal embroidery and duly taken cognizance of in Berlin.

German representatives were made aware of advice tendered to the Czar by His Majesty's trusted advisors in various critical emergencies, and they duly announced to their chiefs, the Czar's present enemies.

I can affirm that certain State documents were this very year conveyed to the future enemy, and that one of them, together with all the facts and figures adduced therein, contributed materially to Germany's decision to present its ultimatum to Russia and incur the seemingly unlikely risk of war against that empire if it should decide to take up the challenge. I make this statement with first-hand knowledge. I could prove it if needs were.

Thus Russian ingenuities and candor played their part, probably a decisive one, in bringing down the frightful calamity that nation-day of diplomacy never, outstretched itself with single track, and its lines were many tracks.

In London, Prince Lichnowsky, like his colleague, Count Pourtales, a St. Petersburg, shrink during the period of crisis preceding the war to a mere figure-head of the embassy. Baron von Kuhlmann was assassinated there. It was his information that was treated as decisive: it was he who was asked to send a report to Wilhelmstrasse as to the likelihood of civil war breaking out in Ireland. His probable duration, and the general effect it would have upon the country and the British government.

PROFOUND IMPRESSION

BY KUHLMANN'S REPORT. Kuhlmann's report, which was checked by accounts and appreciations received in Berlin from a number of spies and German journalists who had been dispatched independently to Belgium and other parts of France, made a profound impression on the Kaiser and his official advisers. From the gist of it they derived the comforting conviction which was still strong at the week-end August 1, that England's neutrality was a foregone conclusion.

I know this, and further, I know the extensive use which was made of the assumption.

Kuhlmann's report was emphatic, detailed and cogent. He had no misgivings. According to him the die was already cast, and the effect of the three could not be altered. The British cabinet was bound hand and foot by the results of its home rule policy. But even had it been otherwise, it was irrevocably committed to peace.

The fourth cabinet was firmly resolved not to be drawn into a continental war whatever its origin or its issues; that was the motive that had restrained Sir Edward Grey from contracting any binding obligations towards France. Paradoxical as it may sound, German government suffered from a plethora of information. It was too well informed of what was going on in Russia, France and Britain and too little qualified to contemplate it in a correct perspective: the things revealed in the end.



Belgian Soldiers Before the Ruins of Termonde
An idea of the ruins left in the wake of the Kaiser's forces may be had from this photo, showing a regiment of Belgian soldiers in what was, before the Germans entered the city, the principal square of Termonde.

DESOLATION OF LOUVAIN IS SYSTEMATICALLY DONE

Graphic Description of Wrecked City Given in Letter to One of Belgian Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—A graphic description of the wreck and desolation of Louvain, Belgium, is given by Professor E. Gilson, of the University of Louvain, in a letter to the Belgian Minister of Justice, Henry Carton de Wiart, one of the Belgian high commissioners who recently presented a statement of Belgium's case to President Wilson. The letter says, in part:

"The centre of the city is a smoking heap of ruins. Houses are caved in; nothing remains but smoking ruins. It is a veritable Pompeii.

"In the centre stands the walls of 'St. Peter,' now a grinning skeleton, and belfry gone, the walls blackened and caved in. In front stands the 'Hotel de Ville,' dominating everything, and almost intact. The library and its treasures are entirely gone.

"The sight is extraordinarily picturesque, gloomy, and horrible, and more so in the evening, when the full moon is shining over the mass of ruins. It is really fantastic, diabolical. The centre of old Louvain, the old city of the Dukes of Brabant, exists no longer: a new city will have to be built."

"The big avenues converging in the centre have also greatly suffered; the roads leading into the adjacent cities are burnt wherever the barbarians passed through. The village of Herent has been particularly the object of attacks, it is half burnt; sixteen persons were shot and a number of men sent into captivity, including the old priest and his vicar and the old retired priest."

"The aspect of the ruins leaves no doubt that the incendiary operations were carried on systematically and beyond doubt by some one's order. Each house was set on fire separately. Some houses spared bore the inscription: 'This house to be spared.' 'Pillars, as well as incendiarism, has been methodically carried on. It was not the work of a delirious drunken trooper who all at once breaks from his bonds, but a minute sacking. Evidently, the thieves had looked for valuables that would not be too bulky to carry off easily.

"It is proved that the Prussian officers were stealing no less than their own men."

NAMES OF OFFICERS

LONDON, September 28 (10:55 P. M.).—A casualty list received from British headquarters at the front, covering losses up to September 24, contains the names of one officer who was killed, seven who died from wounds, nineteen who are wounded and ten who are missing. These missing men previously had been reported as wounded.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF CONTRABAND OF WAR

Director of Bureau of War Risk Insurance Announces Risks He Is Prepared to Carry.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The first official notification of what articles the United States government regards as contraband of war and conditional contraband was given to-night by Director Pelino, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, in an announcement of the risks his bureau is prepared to carry. The contraband list which will not be insured includes:

Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their distinctive component parts.

Powder and explosives, especially prepared for use in war.

Gas, gas masks, gas helmets, gas suits, military wagons, field forges and their distinctive component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctive military character.

All kinds of harness of a distinctive military character.

Saddle, draft and pack animals, suitable for use in war.

Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

All war equipment is included in the contraband list.

The additional list includes articles which will not be insured if designed for armed forces or a government department of a belligerent. The list follows:

Foodstuffs.

Forage and grain suitable for feeding animals.

Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

Gold and silver in coin or bullion, paper money.

Vehicles of all kinds available for use in war, and their component parts.

Vessels, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks and their component parts.

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock, and material for telegraph, wireless telegraph and telephone.

Fuel, lubricants.

Powder and explosives not especially prepared for use in war.

Barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same.

Harness and saddlery.

Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments.

MAUBEUGE PARTIALLY BURNED BY GERMANS

PARIS, September 28 (11:15 P. M.).—A resident of Maubeuge, who had been missing, but later escaped, states that Maubeuge was three-quarters burned by the Germans. The forts resisted for a long time the assaults of 16,000 men.

REPORT ON BOMB INCIDENT

Herrick Reports American Embassy Building Severely Shaken.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The American embassy building in Paris was severely shaken by the explosion of one of the bombs dropped into that city yesterday from a German aeroplane. Ambassador Herrick reported the incident to the State Department by cable to-day without comment. With the embassy staff, Mr. Herrick made a personal investigation of the damage caused by the bomb, which, besides killing two persons, injured the masonry of surrounding buildings and perforated steel shutters.

The State Department will take no action upon the report.

PETITION FOR PEACE

Children of United States Will Address Rulers of Warring Nations.

NEW YORK, September 28.—A letter to the children of the United States asking them to sign a petition to the rulers of the warring nations in Europe and Asia urging peace, was issued to-day by the Children's Peace Petition Committee, with the approval of the board of managers of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Teachers everywhere in the country are asked to read the committee's letter to their pupils, and to have the children sign the petition and return it to the committee here.

The petition addressed to the Emperors of Austria, Germany, Japan and Russia, the Kings of Belgium, Great Britain and Montenegro and the President of France, pleads with the rulers to call an immediate armistice and submit their differences to the arbitration, and to promise to have all future difficulties adjusted in the same manner.

BIG FRENCH BATTLESHIP SUNK BY AUSTRIAN FORTS

Intercepted Wireless Gives Information of Approach of Fleet, and Men Are Fully Prepared.

BERLIN, September 28 (4:52 A. M., via London 8:50 P. M.).—By order of the military commander of the Province of Brandenburg, Vorwarts, organ of the Social Democratic party, has suspended publication indefinitely.

Emperor William on Saturday visited Prince Oscar, one of his sons, who is ill with heart trouble at Metz. The Duchess of Brunswick, sister of the prince, arrived the same day, and will remain with her brother until he returns to the front.

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Icaho, Dalmatia, asserts that the Austrian forts at Cattaro on September 18, sunk a big French warship. The forts had intercepted a wireless message concerning the movement in the direction of Cattaro of fifteen warships and three cruisers. The Austrians awaited their arrival, fully prepared. A salvo from the first fort sunk the warship, and the other vessels in the fleet hastily retreated.

The official report of the sinking recently of the British cruiser Aboukir, Crossy and Hogue by the German submarine U-9, asserts that the U-9 was in action one hour. This was the time elapsing between the firing of the first shot and the last torpedo. The British cruisers, according to the report, did not fire a single shot. When attacked they were steaming at east, with the Aboukir in the middle.

A report that German vessels accompanying the submarine fleet, the Dutch flag was contradicted.

It is denied that any other submarines took part in the attack or were sunk after the destruction of the vessel. Several British cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers pursued the U-9 until evening, when the submarine escaped under cover of night.

GRIM WAR REALITIES TACKLED IN EARNEST

Mobilization in Siberia Ordered in Remarkable Business-Like Fashion.

COSSACKS LIKE PAUL BEVERE

Multitude of Riders Spread Across Country Notifying Farmers and Peasants of Outbreak—Aggressive American Methods Adopted.

LONDON, September 28.—How Siberians received news that war had been declared and their action in preparing for it is told in a dispatch from Omak, Siberia, to the Daily Telegraph's correspondent:

"Here in the heart of Siberia," says the dispatch, "the most striking feature to a foreigner of the early stages of the war was the remarkable business-like fashion in which the country tackled the grim realities of war. We were in Semipalatinsk, 600 miles from the railway, when war was declared. The news was carried all over Siberia by galloping Cossacks, who, like a multitude of Paul Revere, spread across the country, notifying the farmers and peasants and ordering the mobilization.

"Omak, three days' journey from Semipalatinsk, we found humming with well-regulated activity. There were nearly 20,000 reservists already gathered there, and being sent westward for drilling in the encampments in Southern Russia.

"The outstanding feature was the rapidity, precision and smoothness with which the vast area of troops were handled. This was an object lesson in the awakening of the Russian empire, and a reminder that Siberia is adopting the aggressive American methods of grappling with its vast problems."

ATTITUDE OF JEWS ALSO INTERESTING.

"The attitude of the Jews, who everywhere displayed an enthusiastic sympathy with Russian attitude in the war, was also interesting. It is a remarkable sign of the times, this Jewish movement. If the occasion is grasped as there is reason to believe it will be, it means an opportunity for the solution of the much-mixed Jewish problem.

"The attitude of the Siberians toward this war is very different from their attitude during the Japanese war. Japan meant little or nothing to the Siberian Jew, but he knows the German. This is no struggle against an unknown foe, for over all obscure international disagreement, but a war which the personal equation largely figures. Every man feels that he is going to help his Jewish slave in Russia, and at the same time free Russia from Teuton tutelage.

"At Semipalatinsk the breweries and vodka shops were closed as soon as war was declared.

"It was a thrilling scene as the reservists took the boat for the mobilization point. Great crowds thronged the pier where the Governor harangued his people in stirring words.

"This is no war of aggression," he said, "you are fighting to crush a cruel oppression, and Almighty God is with you. As for your women folk, who are left, perhaps to mourn, let them be of good cheer and by their courage and self-control embolden the Russian flag with one more instance of the devotion of its womanhood."

EXPECTS SETTLEMENT

Wilson Will Continue to Press for End of Colorado Coal Strike.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—President Wilson will continue to press for acceptance of the tentative basis for settlement of the Colorado coal strike, proposed by Federal mediators, despite the partially unfavorable reply of the operators.

The President said he did not consider the reply of the operators as closing further discussion, and that he expected favorable settlement.

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